British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1305.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.

(From the "Morning Advertiser.")

[Concluded.]

Such is a brief, but succinct *resume* (See our last number) of the chief events during the period treated of. During all that period, as to the present day, Brazil has been more or less accused, if not convicted, of acting in combination with France, and all other the foes of Buenos Ayres. Now, however, after thirteen years of such a war, the primary object of which was the ambitious project of the late Sovereign of France to convert Montevideo into a French dependency, conditions of peace have been arranged, and appear on the point of ratification, between the two Republics of France and Buenos Ayres; Brazil makes her appearance more openly on the scene with a bill of costs—a demand of redress and indemnity for certain forays into, and carrying off some hundred thousands head of cattle from Rio Grande, which, besides the "black mail" levied upon the "great landed proprietors" of the borders (great border freebooters rather, as in England of yore), are charged to the account of General Oribe claiming to be, but not yet acknowledged, we believe, by Brazil to be, lawful President of the Republic of the Uruguay. To the account of the city of Montevideo claiming, on the other hand, to be the true Republic—for which may be the veritable Dromio elect, does not very clearly appear. If to the account of Oribe, who stands personally challenged with the Montevideo claim, is set the Brazilian Government should be negociating the adjustment in Montevideo, where he is not, and has not been for the last dozen years, and with his enemies too. If to the account of Montevideo, it is no less strange the city republic should be called upon to pay Oribe's debts, and answer for his misdeeds, which he can so well afford to answer for himself. One thing, however, is certain; Brazil makes no claim upon Buenos Ayres, but, on the contrary, liberally offers us to shake her with a *bagatela de todas cuentas*.

Here, again, confusion becomes worse confounded; General Rosas refuses absolution; will have no concern with the debtor accounts of the Montevideo city republic, of which he himself was indeed the largest creditor, but is ready to square accounts, or strike balances, with Brazil, in conjunction with her ally Oribe, or to take the money in hand himself. In this fix Brazil proposes to cut the Gordian knot in heroic fashion, with the sword. She has accordingly to this end a force of 12,000, from (it has dwindled from 20,000), it seems, in Rio Grande, for the attack on Montevideo by land, whilst by sea a Brazilian squadron is already off the port, and ready for entrance, so soon as France shall be prepared to evacuate upon the ratification of the Lepredour treaty, supposing it shall be ratified at length, of which there seems a reasonable prospect. All the avowers much of a foregone conclusion, of an intrigue of M. Thiers, and the Orleanists, of establishing a Franco-Brazilian throne in Montevideo, as some compensation to France for Jacmayille for the superb throne of France from which he gratefully contributed to hurl his unphappy father, who had raised him to wealth and station from absolute nothingness.

Buenos Ayres, on her side, is firmly bent, at all hazards, on repulsing any invasion or, or interference with, either Montevideo, on the northbank of the Plata, or the republic of the Uruguay under Oribe. Brazil insists that she has no quarrel, and advances no grievance, against Buenos Ayres, which can, therefore, claim no guarantee. The only cause of contention which may arise between herself and Montevideo, or the South Oriental. Brazil claiming the right of going to war without the six month's previous notice stipulated by treaty with Buenos Ayres, from the impartial parties appeal to the convention of 1828, negociated under the mediation of Lord Ponsonby, for the settlement of the Montevidean question, of which Montevideo was the more special object, and the differences thereon growing out of and between them, by which the mediation of England was to be called for, in the event of the occurrence of any future difficulties then between before the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace. Here is the article of the convention more specifically bearing upon the present crisis, and appeals to:—

"ART. 18. If it should happen, contrary to expectation, that the high contracting parties do not come to an adjustment in the said definitive treaty on the points and articles which may be raised, and upon which (notwithstanding his Britannic Majesty's mediation) the harmony, friendship, and union between the Republic and the Empire shall not recommence until after the five years stipulated in the 20 and *shall likewise then recommence without six months' notice before being given reciprocally, with the knowledge of the mediating power.*"

Observe it was Brazil who solicited the mediation of England for the convention of 1828. Now, so definitive treaty of peace has yet been concluded; therefore, it is clear, and not to be questioned, that by the wording and the terms, the letter and the spirit, of the article quoted, the contingent mediation of England is a condition present and absolute for all cause of future discord, or rupture, which might occur between the contracting parties, the case of 1842 cannot apply, inasmuch as the war in the Banda Oriental was of course, the legal President, against the French, for the recovery of his capital.

Upon the conviction of his right under the Convention, and stipulations referred to, and announced, accordingly, a sincere anxiety to put an end to that disastrous warfare in the river Plate and on its shores, which has been the bane of those fine countries, and the ruin of commerce, British commerce above all, for the last nineteen years, Lord Palmerston, in March last, offered the disinterested mediation of England for the amicable settlement of the matters in dispute. The mediation was accepted at once by Buenos Ayres, and refused by Brazil on the public judge, decision, on which side rests the right. Brazil is assuredly not speculating on a possible insurrection of Urquiza and Entrerios in her favour. Not she counts with France and England directly. Meanwhile, with her naval forces withdrawn from her own coasts, insanity is afforded, and virtually a bounty offered, for the revival of the slave trade, for it is hardly to be expected that British squadrons are always to be employed as a guarda-costa police of prevention and punishment, without exacting a suitable indemnification for the cost of money and the waste of life."

IRELAND The following notices give a cheering idea of the progress and prospects of this interesting portion of Her Majesty's dominions :—

TIPPERARY, PAST AND PRESENT.

The assizes for the north-riding of Tipperary—but a few brief years ago the Irish Acel-dama—closed on Tuesday evening having only lasted a day and a half. Commenting upon this happy reformation, the *Nenagh Guardian* asks :—

"Who would have imagined four years ago—even as late as two—that the assizes for the north riding of the country of Tipperary would only last for such a short period? It is truly gratifying that it has proved maiden with regard to capital conviction, and that only two persons have been transported for seven years. This is cause for congratulation, as manifesting the tranquility of the country, and the disposition of the people not to bring themselves within the meshes of the law. It shows that, although for a time heinous crimes may be committed, and the spirit of agrarianism and murderous onslaught spread themselves over the land, yet the administration of justice, the conviction and punishment of those who engaged in them, are sufficient to crush those crimes, and to deter others from following the footsteps of the evil-disposed. There is no county in Ireland, perhaps, in which so much angry bickering litigious proceedings, and heavy offences against person and property existed as in this great county, and for which it became proverbial. But a very short time has wrought an extraordinary change. Now the talent of the bar is not required to be displayed in the defence of prisoners—lawyers are briefless, and the legal services of solicitors are dispensed with."

STATE OF THE WEST.

The foregoing is "Conservative" testimony to the improvement of the south. A "Repeal" and Roman Catholic authority [the *Roscommon Journal*] thus speaks of amended prospects in the west :—

"That Ireland will shortly be restored to the position that Nature and Nature's God intended her is beyond all doubt. Our English neighbours, our best friends, having located themselves in the vicinity of Westmeath, have rendered incalculable advantages to the *landed proprietors, to themselves, to the* labouring classes, and to society. Employment and a remunerative payment was all our peasantry required—the want of which naturally led them to commit crimes at the very idea of which they would (under other circumstances) shudder. They are now employed and paid for their labour, and the calendar at the assizes fully demonstrates our fond anticipations that peace and order would again predominate. In our adjoining columns will be found an advertisement from Mr. Miller, of Edinburgh. Our shrewdness which characterizes the Scotch friends, Mr. Miller made a tour through this country, made himself perfectly conversant with the resources of our soil, minutely inquired into every circumstance relative to the position of our localities, and on his return to his own country, so self-satisfied is he that Ireland is the place for the capitalist and industrious farmer to find a "California," that he proposes to afford every facility, as well to the landlords to let their lands, as to the emigrant to settle with us instead of seeking a home in a distant and probably an unhealthy clime."

THE BELFAST LINEN TRADE—The yarn trade continues brisk. A good deal of yarn is going into consumption. The cloth markets of Ballymena, Armagh, and Coleraine were not quite so animated as during the week. In coarse sets in Ballymena there was a slight reduction. However, stocks are very low and likely to continue so. The latest news from the United States is encouraging as regard direct sales. Many more of the consignment houses, seeing that they are getting no goods sent out, have commenced to purchase on their own account. An extensive linen merchant in this town has sent out his own son to sell his linens in New York, and this step, we are glad to learn, is likely to be followed by others, who, like him, regard this as the only plan calculated to render our staple trade successful and enduring in the New World. From Dundee, under date the 29th July, we learn that in both yarns and linens there is a good deal doing at former comparatively cheap rates, and that in Fax, holders encouraged by the last accounts from the foreign export markets of a further advance in prices, are raising their demands. The spinners, however, refuse to buy at higher rates, alleging that any change should be in an opposite direction, as yarns have no risen in value to correspond with the advance in the raw material. The new flax crop is well reported—*Banner of Ulster*.

OPENING OF THE GALWAY RAILWAY.

The chain railway between Galway and Dublin having been completed, the first trial trip was made yesterday, and, although the event was ushered in without the usual pomp and parade which often needlessly accompany similar anniversaries, there was far more than ordinary interest felt by the public in the result of an experiment common-places enough itself, but involving consequences which might hereafter give a totally different turn to the stagnant course of Irish commerce and industrial enterprise. The train, which left Galway at 9 o'clock a. m., reached the Dublin terminus at a few minutes after the allotted time (half-past 2), thus accomplishing the journey [126 miles] between the metropolis and the capital of the western province in five hours and a half, including stoppages. The train brought a vast number of passengers. The second train left Dublin at half-past 10, and arrived in Galway at a quarter before 4; and the train that arrived in Galway at a quarter past 1 o'clock left for Dublin at 4, and will reach the Broadstone at half past 9; thus performing the trip of 126 miles in five hours and a half.?

THE POTATO CROP.

The *Coleraine Chronicle* has the annexed statement respecting the re-appearance of the potato disease in that locality. A Fermanagh paper gives currency to a similar report, but those are the only instances of complaint to be found in the country journals for ten days past, all the others continuing to speak in most favorable terms of the prospect of a sound and abundant crop :—

"We hoped that the potato would have escaped the disease which has destroyed it during the last five years, but we fear it is now raging against hope. Unmistakable evidence of its return has been received by us. We have seen different kinds of tubers in which the disease is fully distinct. We have seen it in early Wellingtons, in long blacks, and in pinks. The disease had extended over the entire surface of these different kinds, and when boiled they were blackened and unfit for use. The field in which they grew is convenient to Bush mills. The stalks are not strong or luxuriant from which the tubers were taken. In former years we have found the disease generally chiefly among the rank and luxuriants tops, but in this instance it has set in on those of more stinted growth. We have observed several fields of potatoes in the neighbourhood of Coleraine, which presents a blackened appearance, but as yet we have seen none but healthy samples of potatoes offered for sale in the market. We would fain hope the disease will be limited in its range and destructiveness. The other crops, such as wheat, barley, and oats, never looked healthier or more abundant than they do this season; and should a favourable harvest time be given, the granaries of farmers will be crammed."

STEAM INTERCOURSE—As an evidence and illustration of the efficacy and importance of this new agent, we call attention to the significant fact, of intelligence from San Francisco, California, to the 14th June, received in Buenos Ayres, *via* England, on the 20th Sept. The subjoined is from the Correspondent of the London Times":—

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14.

I write a few lines by this opportunity merely to allay any alarm and uneasiness which the accounts in the newspapers, conveyed by this mail, may create in the minds of persons having friends and business connections here.

I allude to the execution, by Lynch law, of an Englishman, from Sydney, of the name of Jenkins, the other day. You will see a full and correct account of this tragical affair in the papers which I forward.

Such an act will not bear criticism, and I have only to say in relation to it, that, lawless as it was, and dreadful and ominous as it may appear to strangers, there is no danger to be apprehended by the well-disposed that this horrible precedent will spread. No man, woman, or child, in community, whose conduct is not grossly bad, is in the slightest personal danger from the acts of the persons who executed this "wild and summary justice" upon one whom they knew, and all that we can learn, disreputable in the highest degree.

Mr. M'Manus, who escaped from his exile in Van Diemen's Land, arrived here 10 days ago. He is "lionised" a little—much less, however, than the accounts of his reception, as given in the papers, would indicate.

Business has been dull during the past fortnight, and from the same cause that has kept it so since the fire—namely, that all the spare cash is being used to rebuild the city—which work is progressing bravely.

Exchanges.—London, 43½d. to 49½; Paris, 4f. 90c. to 5f.; New York, at par of exchange, short sight; Hamburgh, 42s.

Gold dust is worth $16 to 16½ according to purity, and is likely to advance.

The accounts from the mines continue favourable.

The remittance of gold dust by this mail will be large—$1,500,000 at the least.

We extract from the same journal, of world-wide notoriety, the following notices on American affairs :—

The steam ship Crescent City had arrived at New York, from Chagres, with upwards of $1,000,000 in goldcast on freight.

According to the *National Intelligencer*, information had been received in Washington that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprises against the Island of Cuba had not abandoned their intentions, but intended to renew the attempt in a few months. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the island in their respective professions, but who will secretly provide themselves with arms, and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing.

Advices from Havannah to the 27th July announce the outbreak of a trifling *emeute* at Puerto Principe. Private letters, less exaggerated than the reports in the papers, say :—

"You will perhaps read in some of the papers about a conspiracy in Puerto Principe against the Spanish Government which you may set down as humbug. A few young men assembled on an estate near that place and were caught like so many cats in a trap. One was wounded and six taken. They may fare badly. Forty muskets and some ammunition, a great many proclamations, and an American flag, were found."

Relative to the Tehuantepec route, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives the following account of the position of Mexico in the matter :—

"The efforts which are being made in certain quarters to induce this Government to force Mexico to recognise the Garay grant across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are will amount to *nothing*. The Mexican Government is firm in its determination to make no exclusive arrangements with any company, but has announced its willingness to enter into a treaty upon the principle of our treaty with New Granada, and the Clayton and Bulwer treaty with regard to Nicaragua. Mexico desires a great national highway across the isthmus, and will only make a attempt to build one which does not present this feature of stability."

EXECUTION OF THE COUNT DE BOCARME.

(From the Globe.)

The execution of Count Hippolyte Visarte de Bocarme, condemned for poisoning the brother of his wife with essential oil of tobacco, took place at Mons, on Friday. It was not till the previous day that either the condemned or the public of Mons was made aware of the time fixed for the event. About 6 in the morning M. Goddin, governor of the prison, repaired to the cell of the unhappy Count, and informed him that his appeal to the Court of Cassation had been rejected. The first effect of this intelligence on the convict was a profound stupefaction. A moment afterwards he exclaimed —"Impossible!" His face, ordinarily pale, became suddenly suffused with blood, and his limbs trembled violently. Presently he began to speak of the possibilities of yet receiving a pardon. The governor told him he had little to hope for from that extreme resource. He was then left in his cell, under the guardianship of the three-keepers who had never left him since his sentence. He shortly asked to see the Procureur, who waited him in company with an officer of the Court at 8 o'clock. The Procureur read to him the judgment of the Court of Cassation, and the rejection of his appeal, and told him the day and hour fixed for his execution. This terrible announcement was received with the most perfect tranquility. "I have but one more request to make," said the Count, "be kind enough to take care that the blade of the guillotine is well oiled. I have read of executions where much suffering has followed the neglect of this precaution, and the thought of that makes me tremble." The Procureur told him he would observe his request as the last wish of a dying man. The magistrate on leaving said, "You have now no affairs to occupy you but those of your soul." "That is the principal affair" was the Count's response. M. Abbé André, Chaplain of the Prison, and M. Descamps, Dean of St. Waudru, were sent for; the latter brought with him Archbishop of Cambrai, distantly related to the Bocarmé family. The condemned was left alone with the Archbishop; but notwithstanding the most urgent entreaties he refused to confess. It was then about noon, and the clergyman thought it better to leave him to his own reflections for a few hours before making another appeal to his conscience. At 10 o' clock he

requested dinner. Soup au lait, a pullet and some cauliflower, & a pound of cherries were brought, of all of which he ate readily. At a later hour he betrayed a real emotion. At intervals his weeps, and at last consented to listen to the consolations of the priest. At 4 o' clock he he confessed. A few minutes before, he had seen through the grating M. Mathys, the surgeon of the military hospital, who was passing by the prison. He called this gentleman in a supplicating voice, and appealed to him by his former kindness to come to him now that he so much needed his support. M. Mathys replied that the rules of the prison forbad the interview but he would apply to the governor. He questioned him further through the grating respecting the sharpness of the knife, and begged him to see to it personally. The surgeon left, promising to come on the morrow. From this moment the condemned manifested no sign of emotion or fear. From time to time, however, he inquired respecting the hour, and wept like a child, and sat on the knee of one of his keepers, for whom he had conceived an affection. In the evening, without any preparation, and as if suddenly struck with the thought, he exclaimed, " I will give each of you 100,000f. if you will let me escape." At 10 o' clock the Procureur again visited him in his cell, after their departure he asked for some refreshment. One of the keepers offered him some *gaufrettes* and biscuits, with a glas of wine. These he refused, saying that he fel powerful inw ard and prefer a capon and more cherries. From this moment until the hour when the executioner was to prepare him for the scaffold, he sat in his cell talking to his confessor, and maintaining all the coolness and resignation of mathner which characterised his demeanour at the trial. At midnight the erection of the scaffold began, and by 6 in the morning all was in place and reflected from the polished blade of the engine of death. From a commendable feeling of the solemnity of the occasion all the proprietors of *cafes*, hotels, and shops closed their establishments and the blinds of private houses were likewise drawn down. An immense crowd assembled to witness the execution, and waited in profound silence in front of the prison. A little after 6 o'clock the attendants entered the Count's cell, and the preparations were completed without the least departure on the part of the condemned from the *sang froid* which he had hitherto maintained. "Are you the executioner?" said he. "Yes, M. le Comte." "Ah!" This was his last word before ascending the scaffold. He was accompanied to the place of execution by the Archbishop of Bordeaux and the Dean of St. Wandru, and walked unsupported, with a firm step, and carrying his head erect. His face was pale, but calm. He wore the bosom of his shirt open, and had on black pantaloons, silk stockings of the same colour, and new enamelled pumps. His hands were secured behind his back. Having inhaled for a moment the scent of a sponge of vinegar offered him by the Dean of St. Wandru, he embraced him and the Archbishop, kissed the crucifix for the last time, walked steadily up the ladder, and placed himself on the board, to which the assistants of the executioner were waiting to fasten him with straps. During this operation, which lasted five minutes, he spoke several several times, and looked at the crowd. Then to one of the men, who, being somewhat nervous, was hurried in his manner, he said, "Not so fast, there is time enough." Then to another, "Afterwards,"Slacken this thong; so much precaution is not needed.". All preparation being completed, he regarded the knife for a moment with a look of mingled curiosity and amusement, and then laid his head on the cushion. The executioner gave the signal, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and Hippolyte Bocarme,having suffered the judgment of man, passed to the presence of his God."

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(From the "Archivo Americano.")

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART SECOND.

"The Province of Entre-Rios, wearied of its internal dissensions, and with a feeling of loathing for the qualities necessary to put an end to them, fixed its attention upon the person who had been able to replace it, without any sacrifice in the exercise of its rights, in the enjoyment of its guarantees. It was at the solicitation of its Representatives, and in virtue of the 13th article of the fundamental treaty of the litteral league of the 4th January 1831, that the Governament of Buenos Ayres of Corrientes, authorised the Governor of Santa-Fé [4] to re-establish order in that disturbed province. General Lopez, who had recently returned from the glorious position against the revolted chieftains of the interior, reorganised part of his army and placed it under the command of his faithful friend and comrade, Colonel Don Pascual Echague, destined to fulfil so honorable a mission. Colonel Echague, who, by his qualifications and ignorance, [2] had made himself odious in the exercise of the usurped command, found no support, and the appearance of the vanguard of the auxiliary army of Santa Fé sufficed to cause a movement in the provinces. The insurrection of the Province of Entre-Rios revolted on the night of the 23d December 1831, at the Puntas del Obispo, was an evident proof of his impopularity: thus it is that, in less than a month, the object of so beneficial an enterprise was accomplished.

To Espino succeeded Don Toribio Ortiz, who was replaced by Señor Echague, called by unanimity of votes to preside the destinies of that province [3]. This election was a tribute to the merit of the candidate, who during his short residence in Entre Rios, had gained the esteem of all the inhabitants, for the moderate use he had made of the discretional power with which he was invested. And when this great superiority to this act, it spontaneoity, clearly proved by the resistance it found in the Government of Santa Fé, to which the person elected belonged,and in Señor Echague himself, who refused to accept his appointment (4). Honourable testimonies these of the disinterestedness with which they had laboured, and of the respect they paid to the independence of a sister province ! But both had to submit to the fully declared vote of its inhabitants. A long series of unfortunate events caused them to feel the necessity of submitting themselves to an authority foreign to the rivalries and malevolence of the parties who disputed the command, and who opposed themselves to every arrangement. Those who had figured in those tumults had no hope of success, some through the exaltation of their ideas, others from the perversity of their disposition. Among the latter Urquiza predominated, from his well known immorality, and the ferocity of his character. The new Chief of the Provinces, under the title of Director, immediately addressed men to organize its administration, employed those who seemed most disposed to second it, and we have already said that Urquiza had been one of the first to offer him his services.

In the position in which Echague the system of nonintervention was the only one that could be adopted, because it presented a field for reflection and repentance. When public disorders reach the point of contaminating the morality of a community, there is no other resource than to throw a veil over past misdeeds, and mantle generously even to those who have erred; above all, when a Government reckons upon the legal support of the nation, and upon the purity of its intentions and this was exactly the case with Señor Echague. The treaty we have mentioned, and to which Entre-Rios was a party, secured to him the co-operation of the most important Province of the Confederation, and the desire to correspond to the confidence of an unfortunate community accompanied him in all his acts. And he would have fully discharged his mission, if he had not had to contend with difficulties that were not under his control, and with events which he could not foresee.

The subversive doctrines professed in Corrientes, and the intrigues of the Argentine refugees in the Oriental territory, kept the Province of Entre-Rios in a State of disquietude, there being with it only a many elements of combustion which the Government had been unable to destroy, during the short period of its possession of power. But a short time after the elevation of Señor Echague to the command, the first symptoms of discord between the Government of Corrientes and that of Buenos Ayres, made their appearance, owing to the intrigues of the deputy Leiva, the representative of that province in the Congress of Santa Fé, in one of the last articles we referred to the unfounded charges of the ex-Governor Ferré, against the Government of Buenos Ayres,and the open intolerance from the false principles he inculcated. One of them was to absolve Corrientes, by means of the foregoing, from the called it, and over-burdens with duties the very productions of the country, on the ground that they were necessary to maintain her. These maxims, so opposed to the federal system, so subversive of the commercial doctrines of modern nations, and whose application would have ruined the rising commerce of the Republic, found a rig rous opposition in General Rosas, who endeavoured to counteract the arrogance of Señor Ferré, by an enlightened discussion. He proved that the prohibitory laws, advocated by the Governor of Corrientes, would have produced effects contrary to those which it expected: far from thwarting the industry of his country, they would have placed it out of the reach and contact of nations, and this isolation would have caused it to remain stationary in an age of rapid advancement and progress. Nor could it be believed that he would have improved the state of prosperity which Corrientes enjoyed, because a general revenue have raised to the dignity of an axiom, that the revenue of the custom-house is in inverse proportion to the augumentation of duties, and vice versa they are indiscreet.

The state of tranquility of the Republic did not permit the Government of Corrientes to persist in its errors, and the changes which took place in that Province, succeeded to debats whilst the administration of Señor Atiensa, successor to Don Pedro Ferré, [5] the ex-Governor, was in the midst of the blockade of Admiral Lebalne, [6] to the surprise and indignation of the Argentine refugees in the Oriental territory, suddenly broke the bonds which united it to the Confederation, and celebrated a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with Fructuoso Rivera. [7] This was deserter of the noble cause of American independence. And that nothing might be wanting to such an infamous treason, it opened its ports to the vessels of every nation, including those of France, the closest to foreign commerce. [8] This act of rebellion compelled the Government of Buenos Ayres to make use of force to restore it; and consequently the success of which the Government of Entre-rios could dispose sufficient, combining with that of Buenos Ayres and the majority of its Chief, it communicated to him its orders to punish the author of the black crime. General Echague undistinctly discharged his mission. In little more than two months he annexed Leiva, penetrated in the Corrientes territory, and destroyed at Pago Largo [9] the force opposed to him by the rebel Province, which had made such a bad use of his power, and who expiated with his life his crime of high treason against his Country.

The part taken by Urquiza in this engagement was the most odious, having departed from the line of moderation that had been the basis of his conduct up so much, and which was, on the other hand, so much in conformity with the character of General Echague. "Do not regret, he said to him in one of his letters; that those whom we are going to combat are Argentines, and though the authors of these scandalous disorders, to be treated rigorously, those who have been led astray ought to be looked upon with indulgence." Worthy of the generous man who has filled with glory the Argentine nation and America.

In that conflict was beheld a spectacle perhaps without a precedent in the annals of warfare. On the one hand severity, pardon, respect, and when he conquered: on the other, fury, inhumanity, vengeance in the conquerer. The department of Curuzucuatia, where the defeat of Urquiza was complete, was completely desolated, General Echague being unable to prevent it, being in a distant quarter, fully employed in supressing the disorders which are almost inevitable in the encounter of two hastily organized armies. How shall we describe the hatred, the cruelty of this monster, who now dares to speak of regeneration and of laws! How overcome the horror with which we are overwhelmed, on recording so many scenes of bloodshed, of which unfortunate Corrientes was the theatre! Among several facts that we might quote, we will chose some of the most characteristic."

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[4] The electoral law and the accompanying documents were published in number 725 of the *Lucero*.

[5] From the 19th December, 1833 to the 14th of the same month of the year 37.

[6] The 30th March 1838.

[7] The 31st December of the same year.

[8] By the law of the 6th February 1839.

[9] The 31st March of the same year.

[To be continued.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the Gaceta Mercantil.]

"Buenos Ayres, September 20th, 1851.—The Honourable Legislature of the Province, animated by the sentiments which inspired by the eminently patriotic act of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, now retiring his resignation of the Supreme command, and thereby giving an additional testimony, to the many relevant ones which he has given, of the firm and irresistible determination, adopted by H. E. Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, of sacrificing himself for his Country, as often as it may be demanded for its defence against the ruthless, loathsome Unitarian,or against any foreign aggression or injustice, as is now demanded by the perfidious and piratical war, which the Brazilian Government makes without a previous declaration, in excesse of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, sanctions the following

LAW.

Article 1st—The Representatives of the People, transported with the most intense satisfaction, accept, and in the terms which he proposes it, the withdrawal made by H.E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, of the resignation which he had repeatedly addressed to this Honourable Chamber—

2d—The Representatives of the People, corresponding as far as they are able to this eminently patriotic act of H.E., solemnly declare that all the resources of the Province, both moral and material, the means and prospects of its Representatives and of their constituents, are placed without any limitation or reserve whatever, at the disposal of H. E., till two years after the war has been gloriously concluded against the insane traitor, ruthless Unitarian Urquiza, and that which H. E. has prudently and energetically declared against Brazil, by his memorable note of the 18th August of the present year, in reply to H. E. the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty, the Honourable Henry Southern.

3d.—It is also declared, that the Representatives adopt as their own, all the consequences, be they what they may, of the declaration contained in the preceding article; exonerating, as they do exonerate from all the consequences, His Excellency the Governor General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, because it is the uniform will of the Province and of the Nation, that all should be buried under glorious ruins, rather than suffer the treason of the insane ruthless Unitarian Urquiza, and the most offensive outrages which Brazil has committed against the honor and the sovereignty of the Argentines, to escape with impunity.

4th—In the full thanks, as a testimony of the profound gratitude of the Representatives of the People, is accorded to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, for his patriotism, his firmness, would have produced effects contrary to those which it expected: far from thwarting the industry of his country, they would have placed it out of the reach and contact of nations, and this isolation would have caused it to remain stationary in an age of rapid advancement and progress. Nor could it be believed that he would have improved the state of prosperity which Corrientes enjoyed, because a general revenue have raised to the dignity of an axiom, that the revenue of the custom-house is in inverse proportion to the augumentation of duties, and vice versa they are indiscreet.

The state of tranquility of the Republic did not permit the Government of Corrientes to persist in its errors, and the changes which took place in that Province, succeeded to debats whilst the administration of Señor Atiensa, successor to Don Pedro Ferré, [5] the ex-Governor, was in the midst of the blockade of Admiral Lebalne, [6] to the surprise and indignation of the Argentine refugees in the Oriental territory, suddenly broke the bonds which united it to the Confederation, and celebrated a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with Fructuoso Rivera. [7] This was deserter of the noble cause of American independence. And that nothing might be wanting to such an infamous treason, it opened its ports to the vessels of every nation, including those of France, the closest to foreign commerce. [8] This act of rebellion compelled the Government of Buenos Ayres to make use of force to restore it; and consequently the success of which the Government of Entre-rios could dispose sufficient, combining with that of Buenos Ayres and the majority of its Chief, it communicated to him its orders to punish the author of the black crime. General Echague undistinctly discharged his mission. In little more than two months he annexed Leiva, penetrated in the Corrientes territory, and destroyed at Pago Largo [9] the force opposed to him by the rebel Province, which had made such a bad use of his power, and who expiated with his life his crime of high treason against his Country.

The part taken by Urquiza in this engagement was the most odious, having departed from the line of moderation that had been the basis of his conduct up so much, and which was, on the other hand, so much in conformity with the character of General Echague. "Do not regret, he said to him in one of his letters; that those whom we are going to combat are Argentines, and though the authors of these scandalous disorders, to be treated rigorously, those who have been led astray ought to be looked upon with indulgence." Worthy of the generous man who has filled with glory the Argentine nation and America.

In that conflict was beheld a spectacle perhaps without a precedent in the annals of warfare. On the one hand severity, pardon, respect, and when he conquered: on the other, fury, inhumanity, vengeance in the conquerer. The department of Curuzucuatia, where the defeat of Urquiza was complete, was completely desolated, General Echague being unable to prevent it, being in a distant quarter, fully employed in supressing the disorders which are almost inevitable in the encounter of two hastily organized armies. How shall we describe the hatred, the cruelty of this monster, who now dares to speak of regeneration and of laws! How overcome the horror with which we are overwhelmed, on recording so many scenes of bloodshed, of which unfortunate Corrientes was the theatre! Among several facts that we might quote, we will chose some of the most characteristic."

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[4] The electoral law and the accompanying documents were published in number 725 of the *Lucero*.

[5] From the 19th December, 1833 to the 14th of the same month of the year 37.

[6] The 30th March 1838.

[7] The 31st December of the same year.

[8] By the law of the 6th February 1839.

[9] The 31st March of the same year.

[To be continued.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the Gaceta Mercantil.]

"Buenos Ayres, September 20th, 1851.—The Honourable Legislature of the Province, animated by the sentiments which inspired by the eminently patriotic act of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, now retiring his resignation of the Supreme command, and thereby giving an additional testimony, to the many relevant ones which he has given, of the firm and irresistible determination, adopted by H. E. Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, of sacrificing himself for his Country, as often as it may be demanded for its defence against the ruthless, loathsome Unitarian,or against any foreign aggression or injustice, as is now demanded by the perfidious and piratical war, which the Brazilian Government makes without a previous declaration, in excesse of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, sanctions the following

LAW.

Article 1st—The Representatives of the People, transported with the most intense satisfaction, accept, and in the terms which he proposes it, the withdrawal made by H.E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, of the resignation which he had repeatedly addressed to this Honourable Chamber—

2d—The Representatives of the People, corresponding as far as they are able to this eminently patriotic act of H.E., solemnly declare that all the resources of the Province, both moral and material, the means and prospects of its Representatives and of their constituents, are placed without any limitation or reserve whatever, at the disposal of H. E., till two years after the war has been gloriously concluded against the insane traitor, ruthless Unitarian Urquiza, and that which H. E. has prudently and energetically declared against Brazil, by his memorable note of the 18th August of the present year, in reply to H. E. the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty, the Honourable Henry Southern.

3d.—It is also declared, that the Representatives adopt as their own, all the consequences, be they what they may, of the declaration contained in the preceding article; exonerating, as they do exonerate from all the consequences, His Excellency the Governor General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, because it is the uniform will of the Province and of the Nation, that all should be buried under glorious ruins, rather than suffer the treason of the insane ruthless Unitarian Urquiza, and the most offensive outrages which Brazil has committed against the honor and the sovereignty of the Argentines, to escape with impunity.

4th—In the full thanks, as a testimony of the profound gratitude of the Representatives of the People, is accorded to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, for his patriotism, his firmness, and his highly honourable and eminently American resolution adopted in his memorable notes of the 18th August last.

5th—Both His Excellency's desistances from the resignation, and his resolution adopted in the aforesaid notes of the 18th August, importing two glorious events, of boundless and exalted transcendency to the Argentines, the Representatives accord, that they shall be celebrated with all possible solemnity, by three salutes of 21 guns, which shall be fired at noon, at sun-set, and sun-set, on the day when this Law is promulgated, said salutes to be accompanied by a general peal of bells, exhibition of flags, and illumination of this City during the night.

6th—This Law shall be communicated by the President to all the Honourable Legislatures and Governments of the Provinces of the Confederation.

7th—The Representatives of the Province shall sign this Law, which shall be placed in the supreme hands of His Excellency the Governor, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, by a Commission composed of the President 1st. Vice President, two Deputies to be named by the President, and the two Deputy-Secretaries.

MIGUEL GARCIA—

(And 44 other signatures of the Members present.)

Buenos Ayres September 20th 1851.

The Honourable Representation of the Province, in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has been pleased to hold you with the validity and force of law, the following—

Art. 1st. All the acts committed by the vandal ruthless unitarian Justo José de Urquiza, according to the Governors of Entre-Rios, with a tendency to disown the Supreme National Authority, worthily exercised by the renowned General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, are declared crimes of high treason against the Nation, and a scandalous infraction of the treaty of the 4th January 1831, which forms the federative alliance of the litteral Provinces, maintained by all the Communities that compose the Argentine Confederation, as its fundamental basis—

2d. Any reunion of Argentine forces, effected, or that may be effected by the traitor Justo José de Urquiza,for the purpose of invading any of the Provinces of our Argentina, or those of the sister Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, is also declared anarchical, and aggressive on the Sovereignty of the Nation, and consequently on the special sovereignty of the Province of Buenos Ayres—

3d. It is prohibited in all the public acts of the Province, to give the title of General to the traitor Justo José de Urquiza, who shall be authorized to receive all opprobrious epithets of insane traitor ruthless unitarian—

4th. The Province of Buenos Ayres, disallows in the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Justo José de Urquiza, the investiture of Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios—

5th. Any compact or treaty, that the insane ruthless unitarian Justo José de Urquiza may celebrate,or may have celebrated with the nominal Government of Montevideo, the most loathsome of the Unitarians, the perfidious anti-American Government of Brazil,is declared a crime of high treason, arising out of his criminal alliance with the aforesaid nominal Government of Montevideo, the ruthless loathsome Unitarians, and the perfidious anti-American Government of Brazil—

6th. The insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Justo José de Urquiza, allied with the nominal Government of Montevideo, and the ruthless loathsome unitarians, and sold to the perfidious anti-American Government of Brazil, is placed without the pale of the Laws—

7th. All those that may co-operate, or that may have co-operated to the treason and ignominious sale of the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Justo José de Urquiza, are proscribed as guilty, which they are, of high treason against the State—

8th. Those are excepted from the provision of the foregoing article, who, in the opinion of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, renowned Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, might have been induced by violence, error or mistake, to serve or co-operate to the treason and ignominious sale of the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Justo José de Urquiza—

9th. This Law will be signed by all the Deputies that have attended at the present session—

10th. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power—

MIGUEL GARCIA—

President of the Hon. Chamber."

[And 44 other signatures of the Members present.]

NOTE OF TRANSMISSION.—The note with which the foregoing were remitted to H. E. the Governor, is a unique document ; giving evidence of rigid paragraph of the profound thought and poetical fiction of a distinguished Representative, who has established an indisputable claim to a place in the Canning-La Rosa-Lamartine category of statesmen. Abstract truths are ever clothed with logical precision and historical fidelity, that he speak a mind habituated to scientific analysis and rigid demonstration ; the argument enlivened among the oasis of poetic verdure, that recreates the fancy, stimulates and vivifies our perceptions, and rivets the memory.

As a specimen and foretaste of a document, destined to a distinguished place in our national annals, we subjoin the peroration ; which accounts in some degree for the discovery of such a burst of popular effervescence, that stamp the character of the present epoch, and afford safe data for estimating the result of a contest, *with mercenary rebels, and hireling traitors.*

"Let us all march to the war, General Rosas : Representatives and constituents, we are all your soldiers, and soldiers that go to the war with all that we are, and all we possess. Order and dispose ; and, alas for the dastard who does not run to the post you assign him ! Alas for the craven who in any way resists your will, which is ours ! Perish, perish in the act, by the death of a coward.

You, General Rosas, are adequate to all : and the cup of vengeance, who never suffers impenitent crime to escape unpunished, will not allow to pass without redress, the offence committed against us by the Government of Brazil ; and the infamy of the soul-less traitors who have placed themselves under its orders. But if, in his inscrutable designs, he has predoomed our misfortune, a thing unreconcilable in view of his divine justice, fight on, General Rosas, to the most memorable extremity ; bury yourself, and us along with you, bury us all under the earth that sustained us in the days of our glory ! We would not hold you responsible, you need never doubt it, we would always hold you responsible for a life, that you had preserved to us to suffer opprobrium and fall on head of bread that you had left us, to support an existence of ignominy.

These are the sentiments with which you have inspired us ; these, Sire, are the sentiments that transport to the highest elevation they are inwoven in our Law, which, along with this note, we have the ineffable satisfaction of remitting you."

THE PROMULGATION of the above law, which took place on Wednesday the 8th instant, called forth another popular demonstration, that may show the effeminate and fawning Imperialists the reception that awaits them. Equally gorgeous as the display at Palermo de San Benito, it was even more imposing from its numbers, and of the same ardent and enthusiastic character.

On the preceding royal salute at sun-rise, the City of Buenos Ayres, like the heliotrope, displayed simultaneously, and with the alacrity of a sympathetic interest, its holiday decoration ; and the sun-set illumination in the evening was equally striking and pleasing. In the wide circumference of the Argentine Capital, no place was left for darkness or clouds ; and the loud acclaim of patriotic ardour, that welcomed the Argentine Chief to his Throne in the hearts of his Countrymen, was sanctioned, and sanctified, and inspired, by honeyed accents from rosy lips, and approving glances from lustrous eyes.

Nor must we here omit two welcome incidents of significant international courtesy. At mid-day the French Brig of War "Hussard" saluted the Argentine flag with twenty one guns, in chivalrous anticipation of the Le Predour Convention. We congratulate the Commander and his respected Chief on this Station, on this amicable demonstration.

The United States' Corvette of War "Jamestown" was under sail from this port, but disappeared with the Argentine flag floating from the fore-mast ; a delicate

token of sympathetic interest, that will be remembered by the Argentines, and reciprocated as often as opportunity may offer.

In the course of the afternoon, four large processions, from the North-east and North-west, the South-east and South-west divisions of the City, each headed by their respective Justices of Peace and bands of military music, assembled in the Large Square, or Plaza de la Victoria. The concourse was now immense, and, excited by patriotic airs from the different bands, gave free expression to their dominant sentiments. Cheers loud and long acclaimed the Supreme Chief of the Republic, with fierce and bitter denunciations against the perfidious Cabinet of Brazil, and its degraded minion, the rebel traitor Urquiza.

A grand display of superb fireworks closed this scene of the patriotic drama, and the parties with one accord adjourned to the Argentine Theatre.

Here the heroes of the buskin were forcibly displaced, and an entertainment substituted more analogous with the occasion, and the temper of the public mind. Señor Ximenez, Dr. Lorenzo Torres, Dr. Baldomero Garcia and Dr. Alberto La Roque addressed the audience in succession; and more hearty plaudits were never awarded to Kean, Kemble, or Jenny Lind herself. The performance, properly so called, was confined to the after-piece; and the audience in mass once more adjourned to the Town-Residence of H. E. General Rosas.

Dr. Adeodato de Gondra, the talented Envoy Extraordinary of two of the Interior Provinces here addressed the assembly, in a strain of spirit-stirring eloquence, that was listened to with eager avidity, and responded to with a rapturous enthusiasm.

"Say, ye food zealots to the worth of yore,
Hath Valour left the world—or I alone?
No more shall Brutus bid a tyrant die,
And sternly smile with vengeance in his eye?
Hampden no more, when suffering Freedom calls,
Encounter fate, and triumph as he falls?
Nor Tell disclose, through peril and alarm,
The aught that slumbers in a peasant's arm?
Yes! in that generous cause, forever strong,
The patriot's virtue and the poet's song,
Still, as the tide of ages rolls away,
Shall charm the world, unconscious of decay!"
CAMPBELL.

5TH OF OCTOBER 1820.

A very interesting and respectable levee took place on Sunday last, in commemoration of the brilliant achievement of *Colonel* Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, now the renowned PRESIDENT of the Confederation, who, on the same day, 32 years ago, obeying the commands of a lawful Government, and always ready to promote the peace and prosperity of the Republic, at the head of his celebrated Regiment of *Colorados*, boldly attacked the insurgents, entering this City amidst a destructive fire;—established order and the legal authorities, returning immediately, like another Cincinnatus, to his fields,—to his plough!

Miss Manuelita de Rosas y Escurra, the worthy daughter of H. E., received the numerous native and foreign visitants with her usual charming courtesy, attended to their affectionate congratulations with that cheering amiability, which so justly recommends her as the idol of the Nation.

BRAZILIAN SQUADRON—We observe in the "Diario de la Tarde" of yesterday, a paragraph to the effect, that in consequence of the representation of a number of Spanish merchants in this city, addressed to the British Minister, on account of the impediments latterly thrown in the way of commerce by our interior rivers, by the Imperial forces, without any previous notification of hostilities, and in direct contravention of existing treaties, the Hon. Mr. Southern had replied to them, under date the 3rd instant, stating that he had received communications from Admiral Reynolds, acquainting him that the Imperial Commander on this station had received orders for the discontinuance such acts, against vessels sailing the Uruguay and the Paraná.

As we both anticipated and predicted this result, we have no difficulty in accepting the welcome intelligence. Imperial statesmen, by their informal proceedings [to use a very qualified term] have launched upon a *mare ignotum* of diplomatic complications; fortunately they have a *pliant creed and conscience*, and no doubt are ready to repeat the *dignified apology* made to the French flag at Pernambuco.

THE FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES came off on thursday, but as we have not been furnished with an official account of the results, we defer the whole till our next.

We regret to state that a native peon, in charge of horses in the neighbourhood of the course, met with an accident which cost him his life. We trust due inquiry will be made into the circumstances of his unfortunate family, and such consolation offered as the case may admit. This we believe is the first serious accident that has occurred, in connection with these popular and frequented meetings; thanks to the admirable regulations adopted by the Society, and so efficiently enforced by the Public Authorities. In this instance we understand that no shadow of blame attaches to any party.

EMERSION OF MARS FROM AN OCCULTATION.

At 31 m. past one o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 18 inst. the upper limb of the Moon will appear in the horizon, in the act, as it were—of being delivered of the *Planet*.

MONTEVIDEO.—Our file of the "Comercio del Plata" reaches down to the 5th instant. Under the head of EXTRACTS THENCE, we select the two following paragraphs, from its number of the 2d inst., as specimens of its shameful envy :—

"Freights nominal from want of transactions. There were many vessels in port that could find no destination."

"The commercial situation was analogous to the political situation. Those, sending no hands in the country districts, produce of course could not be got in. The commercial panic is legitimate."

These few lines include a vast amount of petty spleen and sinister misrepresentation, that we feel bound to rebut.

Our published statement for September gives 201,250 ox and cow hides, with a proportional amount of correlative produce, exported during said month; and, be it remembered, almost exclusively from the Province of Buenos Ayres, and up during the last month of our winter, when cattle are seldom in condition to be killed, and when our Saladeros work to great disadvantage, from short days, bad roads, &c., &c. With such a fact staring him in the face, it argues no ordinary degree of cynical impudence to put forth such a statement and on such grounds.

We affirm, from our personal knowledge, and on the best information, that this Province never presented a more luxuriant aspect; never warranted more sanguine hopes as to our export market.

The want of hands is a bug-bear of the "Comercio." Admitting an extra demand for the public service, we have the enormous immigration of the last five years, Basques, Italians and Irish, to fall back upon; a pacific and industrious immigration, very different from the Lombard Bandit Hungarians imported into Montevideo, at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, for the promotion of its hostile and usurpative policy.

Of all others the demagogues of Montevideo should be chary in provoking a comparison of future commercial prospects. No community ever anticipated the future with more daring recklessness; and, even supposing, for argument's sake, their cause triumphant, the sources of social and commercial progress, for years and years to come, are effectually fore-stalled and annihilated: thanks to their loonine contracts with the Custom-House Company, the Imperial Cabinet, and other secret and subterranean compromises, that time will certainly reveal, to the confusion of our pseudo-patriots, and the indefinite retardation of the Oriental Republic.

Our presentment of last week is verified in part. The rumoured negotiations have fallen to the ground; and the latest accounts, though obscure, and in some respects contradictory, represent the hostile forces in close contact, and we may therefore repeat, with greater assurance than ever, that an action is imminent and inevitable.

Partial skirmishes have been taking place since the 30; President Oribe having repeatedly offered an opponent battle, which Urquiza declined. Meanwhile President Oribe has concentrated his forces; and Urquiza, notoriously without means to assault the Cerrito, will find abundant obstacles in the way of a retreat, in the event of a reverse.

It deserves also to be remarked, that during the apparent retreat, or strategetical manœuvre, the legal forces have manifested a praise-worthy decision and fidelity. Not a tendency to defection, so clamourously alleged by the "Comercio," had any real existence, no more favourable opportunity for evincing could ever have been desired or acquired. To their honour be it said, there has been no indication of such a tendency; and hence the silence of the "Comercio," and its dolorous anticipation of carnage and bloodshed. Be the result what it may, we confidently expect on the part of the legal forces a hard-contested action, worthy of themselves and their cause.

According to the version of the "Comercio," the Imperial forces have at length reached as far as the Y; but great obscurity, not to say doubt, leaves us both their number and position. 200 hundred more German recruits have arrived direct at Montevideo; but any measures against the Cerrito are evidently hopeless without Brazilian artillery; and they seem in no hurry to join with their Republican allies. The present state of exciting suspense cannot be of long duration.

In his article for the Mail-steam Packet, the Editor of the "Comercio" speaks exultingly of the struggle as end ed; and in the following number whines over the prospect of useless sacrifices of human blood. What a change in his tone and views clearly indicates an unexpected change in the situation of affairs. The vexed and deprecatory terms in which the exorbitant pretensions of Brazil to Oribe are commented, also prove, in directly and therefore the more satisfactorily to his friends, that his situation is not so desper ate as his enemies affect to represent it. A full compliance with exorbitant pretensions are things incompatible; however ingeniously the "Comercio" may theorise on the point.

Colonel Miguel Virasoro, brother to the Governor of Corrientes, and Colonel Manuel Correa, of some notoriety as one of the prominent actors in the revolution of the 1st December 1828, have been paid the debt of nature: the former in Entre-Rios, and the latter in Montevideo. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Since writing the above, we have been informed by the Captain of a vessel arrived at this port, that a heavy cannonade was heard on th ursday, apparently in the direction of Montevideo, from noon to 6 in the evening, and subsequently from 7 to 8.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, October 4, Wind E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., American ship B. Aymar, 435 tons, J. N. Carver, from New York 2 August, to Victorio Casares & Sons, with 280,033 feet pine lumber, 102 dozens chairs, 5 boxes chairs, 18 spars, 67 bales canvas, 10 do. cottons, 5 do. type, 2 do. books, 4874 doubloons.

Sailed, Spanish barque Constancia, 203 tons, Sosvilla, for Cadiz, despatched, by Saturnino Soriano, with 9334 dry ox and cow hides, 3174 dry horse do., 16 bales hide cuttings, 37 do and 11 serons hair, 1195 skins sunk calf skins; 3 do calf skins; 1 bale colt skins.

British steam packet Prince, Captain William Valler, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Arrived, October 5, Wind S. W., Sardinian polacre Francisco, 146 tons, John B. Cevasco, from Parnagua 22d ult., to Narciso Martinez & Sons, with 406 bales and 880 half tercios yerba, 6000 pieces fire wood, 25 dozens cedar boards, 65 do. handspikes.

Portuguese brig Improviso, 190 tons, Francisco Gomez de Avellar, from Santos 22d ult., to José Coelho Meyrelles, with 1350 barrels and 110 bags sugar, 30 bags coffee.

Swedish brig La Plata, 216 tons, F. A. Fegelmarke, from Memel 18th, Gothenburg 30th July, to Vicente Casares & Sons, with 151,015 feet pine and oak.

American schooner Draco, Thatcher, from Maldonado 4th inst., in ballast, to order.

Sailed, Sardinian barque Speranza, 202 tons, Scotto, for Havana, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 3,300 quintals jerked beef, 150 boxes tallow, 140 dry ox and cow hides.

Sardinian brig Paulista, 124 tons, Juan Francisco Gaggino, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 3055 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian, polacre Elisio, 163 tons, Vasallo, for Genoa, despatched by José Avegno, with 6638 dry ox and cow hides, 1493 salt do. do., 405 dry horse hides, 80 salted do. do., 417 slunk calf skins.

Sardinian polacre Concepcion, 146 tons, Ferraro, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Joseph Negrotto & Co., with 2050 quintals jerked beef, 10 dry ox and cow hides, 100 bones candles, 15 do. merchandise, 1 do. samples.

Sardinian polacre Ninfa, 123 tons, José Barbero, for Baceo.

Arrived, October 6, Wind E. N. E., Danish brigantine Henriette, 140 tons, J. Roberg, from Antwerp 31st ult., to J. N. Barber & Co., with 355 barrels sugar, 750 boxes gin, 50 do. wine, 132 do. Rhenish do., 50 do. Muscatoe do., 4 do. merchandize, 3 do. paper, 94 do. hollow glass, 1 do. bees wax, 30 do. tin, 10 crates earthenware, 56 bottles linseed oil, 5 scales and weights, 339 bales paper, 1 box candlewick, 1 do. tools, 1 do. wearing apparel, 6 do. Cologne water, 195 do. mineral water, 9 packages flints, 524 barrels and 7 boxes nails, 4 *barrels black paint, 2 boxes white lead*, 2 do. cotton caps, 4 do. artificial flowers, 22 do. cards, 10 boxes juice, 1 do. colours.

British barque Cornucopia, 230 tons, P. Jarvis, from London 25th July, to Bayley Brothers, with 34 tons 15 cwt. iron, 27 tons 17 sheets lead, 5 boxes copper sheeting, 2 casks copper nails, 3 casks chains, 21 do. hardware, 1 box towling pieces, 2 hogsheads glass, 10 bundles pitch fabric, 4 boxes do. paper, 327 kegs 3 barrels and 2 hogsheads paint, 168 tons coal, 10 casks flints, 800 flag stones, 25 boxes felt, 8 kegs powder, 2 barrels nitre, 20 boxes drugs, 3 casks surgical instruments, 13 do. barley, 40 crates earthenware, 50 anchors, 30 chains, 2 carriages, 26 boxes merchandize, 10 do. asphaltum, 3 boxes books and wearing apparel, 1 box dressed sheep skins, 1 boxes wax, 9 kegs, 4 do. linens, 1 do. bristles, 11 boxes iron bedsteads, 1 do. needles, 1 barrel varnish, 10 tins turpentine, 20 casks wheat, 15 do. starch, 3 do. wearing apparel, 6 do. shoes, 1 do. gunpowder.

Sailed, Spanish brig Cacique, 160 tons, Austrich, for Havana, despatched by Narciso Martinez and Sons, with 3,384 quintals jerked beef, 1,855 dry ox and cow hides, 8 bales slunk calf skins, 8 do. hide cuttings.

Arrived, October 7, Wind N. E., Dutch brigantine Diana, 184 tons, P. O. Klein, from Valparaiso, 8th September, to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 376 bales tobacco, 22 packages merchandise.

Brazilian brig Pedro II, 261 tons, Santiago Agnesi, from Rio Janeiro, 23 September, to José Coelho Meyrelles, with 766 tercios and 543 half tercios yerba, 47 bags rice, 21 dozens boards, 60 pieces fire wood.

British pilot schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, from Montevideo 6th inst.

Passengers—21.

Sailed, British brig Frisk, 181 tons, Whitway, for Liverpool, despatched by James Carthy, with 127 pipes tallow, 2263 salted ox and cow hides, 42 bales sheep skins, 34 do. horse hair, 1,100 salted horse hides, 8,500 horns, 23,000 bones.

Brazilian schooner Bella Jovita, 122 tons, Acuña, for Brazil, despatched by Eliseo Heergo, with 2000 quintals jerked beef.

Arrived, October 9, Wind N., Spanish brig Lepanto, 245 tons, Juan Mirambell, from St. Catherine's 27th ult., to Llavallol & Sons, with 2 boxes and 2 packages books, 1 do. paper, 1 machine for cleaning wheat, a quantity of stone ballast.

Spanish brig Pablo, 216 tons, Silvestre Sensat, from St. Catherine's 26th ult., to Llavallol & Sons, with 1900 quarter casks sweet wine, 34 mill stones, 2 boxes silks, 65 tons stone ballast, 1069 doubloons.

Sailed, British brig Ocean Bride, 168 tons, John Le Boutillier, for Cape Verds, in ballast, despatched by Becher, Preuss & Co.

American corvette Jamestown, for Montevideo.

Arrived, October 9, Wind N., British barque Stranger, 330 tons, John Miller from Liverpool, 29th July, to order, with 300 tons coal.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Cascudo, 227 tons, Joaquin Antonio Maya, for the Salado, with 2050 quintals jerked beef, despatched by Antonio Marquez Mendoza, to finish loading for Brazil.

British brigantine Mariner, 146 tons, D. Dogherty, for the Salado, with 1000 fanegas salt, despatched by Hughes Brothers, to take in a cargo of produce for England.

American barque St. Andrew, 288 tons, Doane, for New York, despatched by John J. Ropes, with 10,287 dry ox and cow hides, 283 salted horse do., 124 bales and 3 bags wool, 24 bales hide cuttings, 15 do. sheep skins, 2 do. mules do., 2 do. deer do., 111 do. hair, 9796 horns.

Brazilian barque Concepcion Felix, 268 tons, Almeda, for Parnagua, in ballast, despatched by Federico Sievers.

Arrived, October 10, Wind N; French barque Napoleon, 227 tons, N. Rabardy, from Havre 16 th August, to order, with 149 boxes, 2 bags and 149 packages merchandize, 43 boxes preserves, 2 boxes silks, 15 boxes paper, 6 do books, 39,900 bricks, 8 boxes musical instruments, 1 do. music, 5 boxes perfumery, 41 do. hollow ware, 19 do. furniture, 9 do. cottons, 30 do. sardines, 2 do. hard ware, 8 do. dressed leather, 17 do. fashions, 13 do. mirrors, 3 do. machinery, 1 do. gloves, 15 do. hats, 16 do. plants.

Swedish brig Oscar, 160 tons, C. A. Engmann, from Hamburg 20 July, to Otte, Rosenthal and Co., with 800 casks and 3,110 demijohns of gin, 60 casks, 13 boxes and 183 packages merchandise.

Hanoverian brig Lua, 210 tons, H. Christoffers, from Glasgow 4th August, to Dugnil Barton and Co., with 400 bags powder, 200 tons coal, 1,793 iron pots, 2,414 bars and 99 bundles iron, 12 ploughs, 411 casks ale and porter, 17 bales and 51 boxes merchandise.

Sardinian brigantine Evelina, 176 tons, Antonio Pera, from Cette 8th July, to Leon Caumartin, with 291 pipes, 65 half and 60 quarter do. wine, 20 boxes do., 500 do. oil, 10 bales stock fish.

Spanish brig Serafin, 203 tons, Juan Domenech, from Barcelona 26th July, Cadiz 13th August, to Felipe Senillosa, with 774 lasts salt, 1 roll canvas, 1 box quarter casks and 6 barrels wine, 400 kegs olives, 12 barrels dressed leather, 357 ½ doubloons.

Passengers 2.

Sailed, British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, for Montevideo.

The Russian brig Suomalainen, lying in the inner roads, in ballast, capsized at spout 8 a.m. on the 5th inst., during a gale from the S. W. The crew were happily saved by a boat belonging to the Sardinian polacre Febo and conveyed on board that vessel. Assistance having been subsequently procured the Suomalainen was on the 6th righted.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. D. Fahey, *Mr.* George Temperley, to *Miss* Caroline Knight, of this city.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 6th inst, Mrs. Helena Halbach, native, of Germany, aged 87, and a resident in this country for 21 years. Her remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 8th, accompanied by numerous friends.

EXCHANGE—Oct. 11.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	2d
Patriot Doubloons	$ 3.17
Spanish do.	3.17
Bills on England, per dublions	77d. per oz.
Do.	77d. per oz.
Currency	
Do. Montevideo, specie	par & ½ p. ct. dear.
France, per dimond	26 5s. per oz.
United States, do. discount	p. c.
Rio Janeiro	par & ½ p. cent. discount
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 342	
The lowest do.	300
Permits for shipping specie	p. c. ½
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week	74
rep ox. Lowest.	74

Exchange transactions have been trifling during the week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The adjourned monthly meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock.

For Sale at NUTTALL'S

Grocery Store, corner of Mayo and Cuyo Streets, a general assortment of Stores at very reasonable prices; also the following articles which will be sold as low as in any part of this City, in any quantity to suit Purchasers, and all of the best quality, viz :—

Ale and Porter,	different marks.
Rhine Wines,	do. do.
St. Julien Medoc.	
Port and Sherey Wines.	
Champaign and Madeira do.	
Cherry Cordial and Raspberry Syrup.	
Martell's Brandy, 18 months in bottle.	
Holland's Gin, in cases.	
Islay Whiskey, in bottles and on draft.	
Havana Cigars, different brands.	
Anchovies, Oysters, Lobsters, &c. &c.	

Oct. 11—4 c.

To Let, two or three comfortable

furnished rooms in the house of a private family. Apply at Calle Mayo, No. 28, in the store. 4-11—3p.

Sale by Auction, by Thomas

Gowland, at the Barracs of D. Juan Antonio Fernandez, Calle larga de Barracas.

On Wednesday 15th inst, at 11 o'clock will be sold by auction the following quantity of lumber recently imported.

Boards, one inch, plank 1 & 3 inches, scantling, pine and birch, tallow boxes in stocks, &c., &c., &c.

To be RAFFLED, with per-

mission from the competent Authorities, a picture of national costumes, valued at 1600 dollars; tickets 20 dollars each. Apply at Mr. Campos' Bookstore, opposite the Cathedral. Sept. 6—6p.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig "Matrona," A. 1. 387 tons, Wilson, commander, has her entire cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.—

For London. British brig Florist A.1. 192 tons, Key, commander, is now loading in the inner roads, and has only disengaged room for 30 pipes tallow, and a few bales. Oct.—4 Consignees Messrs. I. N. Bieber & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner "Jenny Lind," 159 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's for 10 years, Erickson, commander, is now loading in the inner roads, and guaranteed to have a quick despatch, having only disengaged room for a few tons of cargo. oct. 11.

Consignees Messrs. Brownell's Grey & Co.

For Liverpool. The well-known British built A. 1. clipper barque "Rhoddis," 302 tons, T. Baird, commander, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board and can still take tallow and salted hides in the lower hold, on which she loads nearly all her cargo. This vessel is known as one of the fastest vessels in the trade and is every respect a first rate conveyance. Sept.—13.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool. British schooner "Choice," 177 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, Ogier, commander, a favourite trader, is now loading in the inner roads, and has positively a portion of her cargo engaged.

Consignees Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque Cornuopia, 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 10 years, Jarvis, commander, well known in the trade as a fast vessel and will be able to receive cargo in the course of fifteen days.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. Hamburg brig "Maria Emilia," 195 tons, A. 1. Jansen, master, will positively sail by the end of this month and can take a few cabin passengers, having superior accommodations for them, and promising a liberal treatment. Sept 27.

Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Belgian Brig "Penelon," A.1. 194 tons, Backelien, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodations for Passengers.

Oct.—4. Consignee Messrs. Dugald Burton & Co.

For Antwerp. French barque "Victoria," A. 1. 238 tons, Souza, commander, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very superior.

Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Comelon," A. 1. 291 tons, Quarnstrom, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very fine. sep. 13. Consignees Messrs. Frazier & Co.

For Antwerp. The regular trading A. 1. brig JORGE, 250 tons, Schaffer, commander, is well known in the trade for the good delivery of her cargo, has upwards of all's cargo engaged and can only take a few thousand dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. The fine, fast-sailing A. 1. Prussian barque Carl Friedrich, 250 tons, Woserow, commander, is also favourably known in the trade, and having all her salted hides, with a considerable portion of dry hides engaged, will have quick despatch. sep. 13.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Sardinian barque "Marie Eugenie," 323 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Moscatelli, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides. aug. 30

Consignee Messrs. Henry Ernest, Esq

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Universel," A.1.267 tons, Dendeville, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. her accommodations for passengers are most superior. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. A. Danoyer & Co.

For Marseilles and Ports in the Mediterranean, Sardinian brig A. 1. first class, 222 tons, J. B. Borsone, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo aug. 9.

Consignees Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Cette. French brigantine "L'heureuse Pauline," A. 1., 199 tons, Bergeire, commander, has only disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or hides. sep. 23.

Consignee Manuel Arrotea, Esq.

For Cette. French schooner "Lucie," 191 tons, Reveille, master, A. 1. will, after having discharged her inward cargo, load for the above destination, and meet with quick despatch, having already engaged a large portion of her cargo. Sep. 30. Consignee Adol van Praet, Esq

For the Havana. The A. 1. British built Schooner John Murray 143 tons, John A. Booth, commander will have room in the course of forty days and can take a couple of passengers. sep. 13.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Freight or Charter. American barque E. Wright, Junior, 270 tons, A. 1. a fast sailer and small carrier.

Consignees Messrs. Barker, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British brig "John Robertson," A. 1. sails very fast, carries a small cargo. sep. 20.

Consignee Messrs. J Gult Smith & Co.

For Freight or Charter. American Brig "Denmark," A. 1. 218 tons Rooney, commander only three years old is a small carrier and will load her entire cargo in the Inner Roads— Oct.—4.

Consignee Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Richard sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Cowes and the Channel. Passengers only. The new, coppered and copper-fastened A.1. Sardinian barque "Adamo," 302 tons, Capt. N. Martino, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will have quick dispatch. Oct. 4

For freight or Charter to Ports of the Mediterranean. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Lucette Ligure, 182 tons, Capt. Basso.

Consignees Messrs. Bart. Viale & Co

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

For Liverpool direct. The well known British barque Argentina, Patterson master, will sail in all the ensuing week, and has room for a few bales, if early applied for. Shippers will please apply to the Consignees Parlane, Mackenzie & Co., No. 78 Calle San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, 5th October, 1851. o. 11—2 e.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Parnagua. Passengers only. Russian Brig Stanislaus, 160 tons, John Fabin master, will positively sail on the 25 inst for particulars apply to her Broker. o. 4.

Consignee Messrs. B. B. Hale and Co.

For Boston. To sail positively the 10th October. The American barque "Manto," 281 tons register, Stinson, master, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged and shipping. For terms of freight or passage, her accommodations being very superior. Apply to the undersigned Broker, or to

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. sep. 27.

For Pernambuco. Passengers only. Danish Brigantine "Holstein," Cap. Peter Meyer, will sail by the end of this month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenials and Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. Brazilian brigantine "Bella Jovita," Capt Arruda, will have quick despatch, and can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably. s13

Consignee D. Huergo Esq.

For Genoa. The Sardinian Polacre "Febo," A. 1. 156 tons, Captain Ottaggio, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and can still admit about 2,000 dry hides, Lugo's equivalent to freight. Her accommodations for passengers are superior apply for freight or passage to the under signed Broker. o. 4.

For Freight or Charter. Dutch brigantine "Bernardus," 160 tons register, B. H Engelsman, master, is a small carrier, and a very desirable opportunity for shipping a very fast sailer.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Freight or Charter. Sardinian brig Francisco, 146 tons, J. B. Cervasco, Master, ready to receive cargo, and a small carrier. oct. 11. Consignees N. Martinez Sons.

For Freight or Charter. Sardinian brig Chanial, 219 tons, Brandon, master, is a very fast vessel and fast sailer, ready to receive cargo on board. oct. 11.

For particulars regarding the aforesaid vessels apply to.

Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.
Calle Reconquista n. 15 4.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Rio Janeiro British brigantine "Betsey," 199 tons register, William Allen, commander is a fast sailer, and has a very fast sailer, has already engaged the greatest part of her cargo, which is now going on board; she will have quick despatch and will take fourth of her cargo in the Inner Roads, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. sep 30.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. The fine fast sailing first class French brig "Felicite" 139 tons, register Luzy, Commander, is now discharging and will have good despatch, her accommodations for passengers are superior. o.4.

Consignee J. B. Casaux, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Achilles," 222 tons, Borsone, commander, is first class at Lloyd's, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit dry hides and hides on freight, her accommodations for passengers are excellent.

Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Great Britain. The very superior fast sailing A. 1 at Lloyd's, British brig "Grace Longsaff," 223 tons register, James Logan, master, is a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch; her accommodations for passengers are excellent sep. 6.

For Antwerp The very fine sailing first class, Belgian brig "Ruben," 285 tons, register A. P. Cornelissen Master, is a very superior vessel and fast sailer, has room for salted and dry hides and will have good despatch. Shippers will find this an eligible conveyance the flag enjoying privileges that none others have at that port. o.4.

For Havre and Bordeaux. The very well known regular trader French barque "Coriolan," 219 tons register, F. Perrus, commander, has already a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit a few tons of salted hides, and light freight, her accommodations for passengers are most superior.

Consignee Blas Despouy, Esq.

For Havana. Oldenburg brig "Jason," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's is a fast sailer and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations. aug—23.

Consignee Demetrio Regueiro Esq.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. Sardinian polacre "San Giovanni Batista," 183 tons register, J. J. Basso Master, is a chartered vessel and will have immediate despatch, her accommodations for passengers are superior. o. 4.

Consignee José Avegno Esq.

For Havre de Grace. The very superior fast sailing A.1. French ship Uruguay, 253 tons register Doyenel commander, has now engaged from two hundred and fifty to three hundred tons of cargo and can still admit the remainder on freight. This vessel offers a most superior opportunity to passengers having superior accommodations. sept. 13. Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Cowes The fine A. 1. 100 tons, Thomas, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, now on her first voyage, is chartered for the above destination, and will meet with quick despatch her accommodations for passengers are superior. sep. 6.

Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. The very fine fast sailing first class Hamburg brig "Friederich Ernst" 161 tons, A. E. Amund Consignee, is well known as a regular trader, and offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers, for she has superior accommodations. o.4.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For New York. American bar-que "John Swasey," 294 tons register, John Philbrick master, is A. 1 at Lloyd's, is a very fast carrier and will have quick despatch, has room for a few tons of her cargo on freight and splendid accomodations for passengers. o. 4

Consignee H. J Ropes Esq.

For Freight or Charter. British brigantine "Leda," 182 tons, S. Absolon master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and remarkably small carrier, offers a most desirable opportunity to shippers. aug.—30.

Consignees Messrs. Bates Stokes & Co.

British brig "Hippocamp" 241 tons register, R. C. King, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, is a fast sailer, and offers a most desirous opportunity to shippers.

Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co.

British brig "Mary Wylie" 130 tons register, Robert Mercer, Commander, is first class, a very small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. sep. 20.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton and Co.

British brig "Antonma," 180 tons register, Noel, commander, is first class, and a small carrier is now discharging her inward cargo,and will soon be ready to load. sep. 20.

Consignee J. Vignal, Esq.

American barque "Phantom," 280 tons register, Thomas Cummings, master, A. 1. at Lloyd's a small carrier, and well known in the trade, she will soon be ready to receive cargo.

Consignees Messrs. Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

British schooner "Jenny Lind," 159 tons register, Erickson, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's for 10 years remarkably fast sailer and small carrier, and will take the greatest part of her cargo in the inner roads.

Consignees Messrs. Brownell's, Grey & Co.

Danish brig "Delphin," 226 tons register, J. P. Juhl, Commander, is first class, a fast sailer and small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o. 4.

Consignees Messrs. Flower Atkinson and Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the
Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honour to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care nor attention on his part will be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The class will embrace the following course of studies:—Penmanship, Commercial Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry (plain and spherical) Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of tuition from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance, j27.

To be Let on Lease, an estab-
lishment about 3 leagues north of Buenos Ayres, consisting of one square leagues of ground with permanent water, an excellent brick house of four rooms with tiled roof, a large corral of outbuildings, posts for cattle.

Apply at No. 115, Corrientes Street at 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon. Sep. 27.—3 p.

For Sale—Engravings on steel
of the building for the Great Exhibition in London, 1851, coloured, glazed and framed. Apply to 79, Calle Santa Clara. Sep.13.—c.

Important to Families, Sports-
men, &c. The advertiser having a delightful Cottage situated in the healthy and most retired spot about an hour's ride from town, offers to Gentlemen seeking the best accommodations and a comfortable lodging and board. The extremely healthy situation of the Chacra in question will strongly recommend it to such who during the hot summer season may be desirous of enjoying country life and air. Particulars may be obtained on application to 66 Calle Mayo. Sept.27—co.

Wanted, a woman as Cook.
Apply at the Quinta of Mr. Jacobs, Calle La Defensa. Sept. 27—c.

Ladies' Bonnets. The subscriber
begs to intimate that she has on hand a large and extensive assortment of summer Bonnets, which she recommends with the utmost confidence.

Children's Bonnets, all sizes.

She has also a varied assortment of Ribbons and Flowers of the best quality, and Boys' Straw Caps.

Straw Bonnets of every description cleaned, altered and trimmed to the latest fashion.

Gentlemen's straw, Chilian and Leghorn hats cleaned in the greatest perfection and on moderate terms.

Jane Trayner, Straw Bonnet Maker,
sep. 27—4p. Calle del Tucuman, No. 91.

To Captains of Vessels. Nau-
tical Almanacks for 1852, Log Books, &c., just received and for Sale, at Newsham & Yetmans, 33 Paseo Julio. Sept. 27—3 e.

Wanted, a situation by a young
Englishman, who has had six years experience as general clerk in a wholesale and retail hardware store, and is well versed in the branch of business, and also understands accounts.

A clerkship in a merchants office, store, barracs, or saladero, would be willingly accepted.

Please apply at No. 59, Calle Mayo. sep. 27—3 p.

To Let, in a beautiful Quinta,
two good Rooms, papered, &c., or a large parlour. For particulars apply at No. 60, Calle Santa Rosa, in front of the College. Sep. 27—3 p.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f $50, 12, 68—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 116; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 300 Spanish dollars. 8.6, 100 0. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 0. French equal to 113 0. Burgos; 100 0. Norwegian equal to 112 0. Burgos; and 100 0. Swedish to 106 0. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be removed or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 4th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destination*
NATIONAL.				
June 30	Sg. San Pio, Prieto	E. Ochoa & Co.,	160	
July 22	Bg. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hayes & Co.	241	Brazil.
" 4	Bg. Jorge, Schaffer	Otte, Rothenthal & Co.	250	Antwerp
BRITISH				
July 14	Sg. Matrona, Wilson	Nicholson, Green	387	London.
" 19	Bg. Frith, Whittaway	James Canby	161	Lpool.
" 19	Bm. Bessey, Allen	Nicholson, Green	217	London.
" 20	Bk. Uruguay, Enright	J. Best & Brothers	300	England
" 21	Bg. Royal Exchange, Todd	A. P. Lester	234	Antwerp
" 22	Bk. Argentina, Patterson	Parlane, Mackinlay & Co.	246	Lpool.
Aug.	8 Bk. Rhoddis, Baird	Samuel Hesse	302	Lpool.
"	21 Bg. Juliana, Holmes	Dickson & Co.	246	Havana.
"	24 Bgn. Lenia, Nicholson	Bates, Stokes & Co.	249	Brazil.
"	25 Bg. Grace Longaiff, Logan	Lumb & Co.	223	G'Britain
"	21 Bg. Florist, Key	J. W. Bieber & Co.	190	London.
Sept.	4 Bg. Hyperion, King	Bates, Stokes & Co.	241	England.
"	5 Bgn. Chance, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	177	Lpool.
"	6 Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen	Galt Smith & Co.	159	England.
"	6 Sch. John Murray, Booth	Thompson & Co.	143	Havana.
"	10 Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Duguid, Barton	246	England
"	14 Bg. Oceana, Sinclair, Basilitius	Becher, Preuss & Co.	267	Cowes.
"	14 Ffc. Ann Bess, Cheyne	Best & Brothers	335	England
"	14 Bg. Mary Wylie, Mercer	Duguid, Barton	130	
"	14 Bg. Mary Wylie, Mercer	Duguid, Barton	130	
"	16 Bk. Glenmore, Smith	Samuel Lopez	323	England
"	16 Bgn. Jenny Lind, Erickson	Brownell, Grey & Co.	159	Liverpool.
"	21 Bgn. Mariner, Dogherty	Hughes Brothers	110	Salado.
"	23 Bk. Minstrel, Redfern	Hughes Brothers	399	
AMERICAN.				
Aug.	8 Bk. Saint Andrew, Doane	Henry J. Ropes	388	N. York.
"	16 Sp. Shaw, Hall	Bates, Stokes & Co.	345	Boston.
"	20 Bk. Manto, Stinson	Zimmermann & Co.	281	Boston.
"	21 Bk. Sarah Burns, Bodfish	Duguid & Co.	143	Havana.
"	31 Bk. Delaware, Haymes	D. Gowland & Co.	223	Baltimore
Sept.	1 Bg. Mercury, Hall	Bates, Stokes & Co.	249	Boston.
"	4 Bk. John Swasey, Phillips	Henry J. Ropes	294	N. York.
"	14 Bk. E. Wright, junior, Averill	Becher, Preuss & Co.	270	
"	14 Bg. Cleopatra, Hall	S. S. Hicks & Co.	171	Patag'an.
"	24 Bk. Thomas, Hathaway	Henry J. Ropes	280	
Oct.	1 Bg. Denmark, Rooney	D. Calvo & Sons	218	
"	2 Str. Manuelita de Rosas, Gozgam	Zimmermann & Co.	245	
FRENCH				
July 12	Bk. Victoria, Souza	Leon Caumartin	238	Antwerp
"	23 Bgn. Heureuse Pauline, Bergeire	Manuel Arrotea	199	Cette.
"	11 Bg. Universel, Dendeville	A. Danoyer & Co.	267	Havre.
"	14 Bk. Universel, Dendeville	Danoyer & Co.	267	Havre.
"	20 Sp. Uruguay, Doyenel	E. Ochoa & Co.	253	Havre.
"	30 Bk. Orion, Lemaire	Bliss Brothers	319	Havre.
Sept.	13 Bg. Frederic Eugenie, Hansen	Tennereoe Vallatte	7	
"	15 Bg. Eugenie, Lopy	J. B. Casaux & Brazil		
"	15 Bg. L'Aniouneo, Noel	Jules Vignal	193	
"	15 Bk. Universel, Dendeville	Adolfo Van Praet	191	Cette.
"	18 Bk. Camoens, Deamoux	Llavallol & Sons	244	
"	26 Bk. Celerina, Lobet	Verdier		
SPANISH				
June	8 Sg. Cacique, Amstrich	Martinez & Sons	160	Havana.
"	14 Pol. Sr. Ayo, Alonso	Martinez & Sons	182	Havana.
July	19 Bk. Andromeda, Forres	E. Ochoa & Co.	255	Barcelon
"	21 Bk. Constancia, Sosvilla	Saturnino Sorzano	203	Cadiz.
"	6 Bg. Ferolana, Vilamor	Pedro Alsina	200	Brazil.
"	14 Bg. Saberano, Marastany	Llavallol & Sons	412	Havana.
"	24 Bk. Nancy, Scrimshire, Jones	Bliss Brothers	359	
"	25 Bg. Adolfo, Garteja	Sanmontria & Co.	183	Havana.
Sept.	11 Pol. Sr. Ayo, Alonso	E. Ochoa & Co.	182	Havana.
"	13 Bg. Esperanza, Guardiola	Llavallol & Sons	180	Havana
"	14 Sg. Cecilia, Gonzalez	Llavallol & Sons	200	Cardi.
"	18 Bk. Phoenician, Mariatany	Freyer Brothers	395	
"	18 Pol. Dispensadora, Gonzalez	Pedro Alsina	200	Brazil.
"	23 Bk. Mercedes, Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	235	
"	23 Bg. Constancia, Sosvilla	Pedro Alsina	203	
"	29 Bg. Barcelo, Foutrodon	Santamaria & Co.	239	
SARDINIAN				
July	13 Bk. Speranza, Scotti	A. Mancilla & Co.	202	Havana
"	14 Bg. Paulista, Gagino	J. C. Meyrelles	156	Brazil.
"	14 Pol. Ebbio, Vasallo	Freyer Brothers	161	Genoa
"	15 Pol. Concepcion, Ferrari	Jose Negrotto & Co.	146	Rio Jan.
"	21 Bk. Adamo, Piaggio	A. Mancilla & Co.	302	Falm'th.
"	27 Pol. Febo, Ottaggio	Jose Negrotto & Co.	156	Marseill.
"	30 Bg. Achilles, Borsone	Henry Solanet	222	Marseill.
Aug.	1 Pol. Nicolo, Ferrari	Faustino Pedemonte	168	Genoa
"	12 Bg. Espresso, Ferrari	A. Mancilla & Co.	244	Brazil.
"	16 Sardin. Nigrotto, Molfino	Henry Solanet	273	Antwerp
Sept.	2 Pol. San Giovanni Batista, Basso	Jose Avegno	182	Brazil.
"	6 Bg. Lucie, Reveille	J. B. Casaux	191	
"	16 Pol. Vercona, Lanegro	J. C. Meyrelles	156	Brazil.
"	16 Pol. Chanial, Brandon	Ruperto Concha	219	
"	17 Bg. Gracinea Fanny, Visconna	Llavallol & Sons	209	
BRAZILIAN				
July	27 Sch. Bella Jovita, Acaha	E. Huergo	122	Brazil.
Aug.	27 Bg. Uniao, Lobo	M. Martinez	227	Salado.
Sept.	13 Bk. Conveycion Feliz, Almeida	F. Silva & Co.	268	Parigan.
"	18 Bg. Maria Rosa, Carneiro	J. M. Souza	136	Rio Jan.
HAMBURG				
Aug.	2 Bg. Maria Emilia, Jansen	Otte, Rosenthal	195	Falm'th.
"	21 Bg. Friederich Ernst, Amundsen	Freyer Brothers	161	Genoa.
Sept.	14 Bg. Wilhelmine, Stuge	Otte, Rosenthal	144	Brazil.
"	14 Bgn. Bernardus, Engelsmen	Zimmermann & Co.	148	
BELGIAN.				
Sept.	16 Bg. Fenelon, Backelien	Freyer Brothers	194	Falm'th.
"	16 Bg. Rubens, Cornelissen	Charles R. Horne	285	Antwerp
BRANDENBURG.				
July	22 Bg. Jason, Paulsen	D. Reguciro	182	Havana.
SWEDISH.				
Sept.	6 Bk. Carl Friedrich, Woserow	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	250	Antwerp
Sept.	6 Bg. General Rego, Reis	Martinez & Sons	225	Brazil.
TUSCAN.				
Sept.	21 Romolo, Deantonelli	Piaggio, Pietzanera	121	
DANISH.				
Sept.	1 Sch. Fido, Stehr	Wedekind & Co.	132	England.
"	4 Bgn. Elu, Schando	Martinez & Sons	160	Brazil.
"	5 Bgn. Holstein, Hansen	Barlach & Sons	225	
"	13 Sch. Dania, Brickwolt	Tennesen & Co.	130	Brazil.
"	17 Bg. Delphin, Juhl	Flower Atkinson & Co.	226	
"	29 Bgn. Gramm, Banuk	Freyer Brothers	142	
RUSSIAN.				
Sept.	4 Bg. Samuilainen, Ivanoff	S. B. Hale & Co.	207	Parnagua.
SWEDISH.				
Aug.	7 Bg. Cometen, Quarfalk	Freyer Brothers	207	Antwerp
Sept.	14 Bk. Skane, Kraft	Zimmermann & Co.	292	

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.
UNITED STATES—Sloop Jamestown, Com. Downing.

Notice. Mr. James Z. Bernard resides at
present at Mr. Robert Hunt's Barracas, where he will be glad to receive the English Magazines for May, formerly occupied, a little before arriving at the yellow house where the road commences that leads to the Recoo, and offers his services to his town and country friends as agent, in whatever they may consider him useful. o. 11—5p

For Sale, at No. 66, Calle Mayo, the follow-
ing articles, just received, by the Friedrich Ernst, Capt. Amundsen, from Hamburg:—4 carriages with or without harness, furniture of the front Hamburg:—4 carriages with or without harness, furniture of the latest and most elegant style, 1 pianoforte, German screenwards, ready made clothing, jewellery, silver spoons, knives and forks, earthenware, Havana and Manilla cigars, French wines of the most superior quality boxed in whole and half bottles &c, &c. sep. 27—3 c.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.